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Amendments to the Claims

The following listing of claims replaces all prior listings of claims.

1. (Currently Amended) An amplifier circuit comprising:
 - input connections;
 - a first and second current branch (10, 11), each comprising an input transistor (100, 110) and a cascode transistor (104, 114), the input connections being coupled to control electrodes of the input transistors (100, 110) in respective ones of the current branches (10, 11), control electrodes of the cascode transistors (104, 114) being coupled to each other;
 - a common current source circuit (120, 122, 124);
 - output connections, each coupled to the common current source circuit (120, 122, 124) via a series connection of the main current channels of the cascode transistor (104, 114) and the input transistor successively, of a respective one of the current branches;
 - a high frequency coupling (18) between the control electrodes of the cascode transistors and a node of the common current source arranged to copy substantially common mode voltage changes of terminals of the main current channels of the input transistors to voltage changes at the control electrodes of the cascode transistors; and
 - a bias circuit coupled to the control electrodes of the cascode transistors for biasing the control electrodes of the cascode transistors, the bias circuit comprising a high frequency current blocking circuit including an inductance for blocking flow of current from the high frequency coupling through the biasing circuit.
2. (Cancelled).

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3. (Original) An amplifier circuit according to claim 1, wherein the high frequency coupling comprises a capacitance coupled between the control electrodes of the cascode transistors and the node of the common current source, with a capacitance value so that common mode voltage changes of the terminals of the main current channels of the input transistors are substantially coupled to voltage changes at the control electrodes of the cascode transistors.

4. (Original) A wide band high frequency signal distribution system, containing an amplifier according to Claim 1.

5. (Currently Amended) An method of amplifying a wide band signal, the method comprising:

- inputting the wide band signal to a control electrode of input transistors in a first and second current branch, each current branch comprising one of the input transistors and a cascode transistor, the input connections being coupled to control electrodes of the input transistors in respective ones of the current branches, control electrodes of the cascode transistors being coupled to each other,
- outputting amplified signals from output connections that are coupled to a common current source circuit via a series connection of the main current channels of the cascode transistor and the input transistor successively, of a respective one of the current branches;
- copying substantially common mode voltage changes of terminals of the main current channels of the input transistors to voltage changes at the control electrodes of the cascode transistors, at least in a frequency band of the wide band signal.

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6. (New) An amplifier circuit comprising:

- input connections;
- a first and second current branch, each comprising an input transistor and a cascode transistor, the input connections being coupled to control electrodes of the input transistors in respective ones of the current branches, control electrodes of the cascode transistors being coupled to each other;
- a common current source circuit;
- output connections, each coupled to the common current source circuit via a series connection of the main current channels of the cascode transistor and the input transistor successively, of a respective one of the current branches; and
- a high frequency coupling between the control electrodes of the cascode transistors and a node of the common current source arranged to copy substantially common mode voltage changes of terminals of the main current channels of the input transistors to voltage changes at the control electrodes of the cascode transistors;

wherein a feedback impedance element is coupled between an output of at least one of the first and the second current branch and the control electrode of the responsive input transistor.